

House Concurrent Resolution 3 - Introduced

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H.C.R. _____ S.C.R. _____

1 1 HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. ____
1 2 BY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATION AND RULES
1 3 (SUCCESSOR TO HSB 144)
1 4 A Concurrent Resolution relating to joint rules of
1 5 the Senate and House of Representatives for the
1 6 Eighty-third General Assembly.
1 7 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, THE
1 8 SENATE CONCURRING, That the joint rules of the Senate
1 9 and House of Representatives for the ~~Eighty-second~~
1 10 Eighty-third General Assembly shall be:
1 11 JOINT RULES OF THE
1 12 SENATE AND HOUSE
1 13 Rule 1
1 14 Suspension of Joint Rules
1 15 The joint rules of the general assembly may be
1 16 suspended by concurrent resolution, duly adopted by a
1 17 constitutional majority of the senate and the house.
1 18 Rule 2
1 19 Designation of Sessions
1 20 Each regular session of a general assembly shall be
1 21 designated by the year in which such regular session
1 22 commences.
1 23 Rule 3
1 24 Sessions of a General Assembly
1 25 The election of officers, organization, hiring and
1 26 compensation of employees, and standing committees in
1 27 each house of the general assembly and action taken by
1 28 each house shall carry over from the first to the
1 29 second regular session and to any extraordinary
1 30 session of the same general assembly. The status of
2 1 each bill and resolution shall be the same at the
2 2 beginning of each second session as it was immediately
2 3 before adjournment of the previous regular or
2 4 extraordinary session; however the rules of either
2 5 house may provide for re-referral of some or all bills
2 6 and resolutions to standing committees upon
2 7 adjournment of each session or at the beginning of a
2 8 subsequent regular or extraordinary session, except
2 9 those which have been adopted by both houses in
2 10 different forms.
2 11 Upon final adoption of a concurrent resolution at
2 12 any extraordinary session affecting that session, or
2 13 at a regular session affecting any extraordinary
2 14 session which may be held before the next regular
2 15 session, the creation of any calendar by either house
2 16 shall be suspended and the business of the session
2 17 shall consist solely of those bills or subject matters
2 18 stated in the resolution adopted. Bills named in the
2 19 resolution, or bills containing the subject matter
2 20 provided for in the resolution, may, at any time, be
2 21 called up for debate in either house by the majority
2 22 leader of that house.
2 23 Rule 3A
2 24 International Relations Protocol
2 25 The senate and the house of representatives shall
2 26 comply with the international relations protocol
2 27 policy adopted by the international relations
2 28 committee of the legislative council.
2 29 Rule 4
2 30 Presentation of Messages
3 1 All messages between the two houses shall be sent
3 2 by the secretary of the senate or the chief clerk of
3 3 the house of representatives, and shall be
3 4 communicated to the presiding officer.
3 5 Rule 5
3 6 Printing and Form of Bills
3 7 and Other Documents
3 8 Bills and joint resolutions shall be introduced,
3 9 numbered, prepared, and printed as provided by law, or
3 10 in the absence of such law, in a manner determined by
3 11 the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the
3 12 house of representatives. Proposed bills and

3 13 resolutions which are not introduced but are referred
3 14 to committee shall be tracked in the legislative
3 15 computer system as are introduced bills and
3 16 resolutions. The referral of proposed bills and
3 17 resolutions to committee shall be entered in the
3 18 journal.

3 19 All bills and joint resolutions introduced shall be
3 20 in a form and number approved by the secretary of the
3 21 senate and chief clerk of the house.

3 22 The legal counsel's office of each house shall
3 23 approve all bills before introduction.

3 24 Rule 6

3 25 Companion Bills

3 26 Identical bills introduced in one or both houses
3 27 shall be called companion bills. Each house shall
3 28 designate the sponsor in the usual way followed in
3 29 parentheses by the sponsor of any companion bill or
3 30 bills in the other house. The house where a companion
4 1 bill is first introduced shall print the complete
4 2 text.

4 3 Rule 7

4 4 Reprinting of Bills

4 5 Whenever any bill has been substantially amended by
4 6 either house, the secretary of the senate or the chief
4 7 clerk of the house shall order the bill reprinted on
4 8 paper of a different color. All adopted amendments
4 9 shall be distinguishable.

4 10 The secretary of the senate or the chief clerk of
4 11 the house may order the printing of a reasonable
4 12 number of additional copies of any bill, resolution,
4 13 amendment, or journal.

4 14 Rule 8

4 15 Daily Clip Sheet

4 16 The secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of
4 17 the house shall prepare a daily clip sheet covering
4 18 all amendments filed.

4 19 Rule 9

4 20 Reintroduction of Bills and Other Measures

4 21 A bill or resolution which has passed one house and
4 22 is rejected in the other shall not be introduced again
4 23 during that general assembly.

4 24 Rule 10

4 25 Certification of Bills and Other Enrollments

4 26 When any bill or resolution which has passed one
4 27 house is rejected or adopted in the other, notice of
4 28 such action and the date thereof shall be given to the
4 29 house of origin in writing signed by the secretary of
4 30 the senate or the chief clerk of the house.

5 1 Rule 11

5 2 Code Editor's Correction Bills

5 3 A bill recommended by the Code editor which is
5 4 passed out of committee to the floor for debate by a
5 5 committee of the house or senate and which contains
5 6 Code corrections of a nonsubstantive nature shall not
5 7 be amended on the floor of either house except
5 8 pursuant to corrective or nonsubstantive amendments
5 9 filed by the judiciary committee of the senate or the
5 10 house. Such committee amendments, whether filed at
5 11 the time of initial committee passage of the bill to
5 12 the floor for debate or after rereferral to the
5 13 committee, shall not be incorporated into the bill in
5 14 the originating house but shall be filed separately.
5 15 Amendments filed from the floor to strike sections of
5 16 the bill or the committee amendments shall be in
5 17 order. Following amendment and passage by the second
5 18 house, only amendments filed from the floor which
5 19 strike sections of the amendment of the second house
5 20 shall be in order.

5 21 A bill recommended by the Code editor which is
5 22 passed out of committee to the floor for debate by a
5 23 committee of the house or senate and which contains
5 24 Code corrections beyond those of a nonsubstantive
5 25 nature shall not be amended on the floor of either
5 26 house except pursuant to amendments filed by the
5 27 judiciary committee of the senate or the house. Such
5 28 committee amendments, whether filed at the time of
5 29 initial committee passage of the bill to the floor for
5 30 debate or after rereferral to the committee, shall not
6 1 be incorporated into the bill in the originating house
6 2 but shall be filed separately. Such a bill shall be
6 3 limited to corrections which: Adjust language to

6 4 reflect current practices, insert earlier omissions,
6 5 delete redundancies and inaccuracies, delete temporary
6 6 language, resolve inconsistencies and conflicts,
6 7 update ongoing provisions, and remove ambiguities.
6 8 Amendments filed from the floor to strike sections of
6 9 the bill or the committee amendments shall be in
6 10 order. Following amendment and passage by the second
6 11 house, only amendments filed from the floor which
6 12 strike sections of the amendment of the second house
6 13 shall be in order.

6 14 It is the intent of the house and the senate that
6 15 such bills be passed out of committee to the floor for
6 16 debate within the first four weeks of convening of a
6 17 legislative session.

6 18 Rule 12

6 19 Amendments by Other House

6 20 1. When a bill which originated in one house is
6 21 amended in the other house, the house originating the
6 22 bill may amend the amendment, concur in full in the
6 23 amendment, or refuse to concur in full in the
6 24 amendment. Precedence of motions shall be in that
6 25 order. The amendment of the other house shall not be
6 26 ruled out of order based on a question of germaneness.

6 27 a. If the house originating the bill concurs in
6 28 the amendment, the bill shall then be immediately
6 29 placed upon its final passage.

6 30 b. If the house originating the bill refuses to
7 1 concur in the amendment, the bill shall be returned to
7 2 the amending house which shall either:

7 3 (1) Recede, after which the bill shall be read for
7 4 the last time and immediately placed upon its final
7 5 passage; or

7 6 (2) Insist, which will send the bill to a
7 7 conference committee.

7 8 c. If the house originating the bill amends the
7 9 amendment, that house shall concur in the amendment as
7 10 amended and the bill shall be immediately placed on
7 11 final passage, and shall be returned to the other
7 12 house. The other house cannot further amend the bill.

7 13 (1) If the amending house which gave second
7 14 consideration to the bill concurs in the amendment to
7 15 the amendment, the bill shall then be immediately
7 16 placed upon its final passage.

7 17 (2) If the amending house refuses to concur in the
7 18 amendment to the amendment, the bill shall be returned
7 19 to the house originating the bill which shall either:

7 20 (a) Recede, after which the bill shall be read for
7 21 the last time as amended and immediately placed upon
7 22 its final passage; or

7 23 (b) Insist, which will send the bill to a
7 24 conference committee.

7 25 2. A motion to recede has precedence over a motion
7 26 to insist. Failure to recede means to insist; and
7 27 failure to insist means to recede.

7 28 3. A motion to lay on the table or to indefinitely
7 29 postpone shall be out of order with respect to motions
7 30 to recede from or insist upon and to amendments to
8 1 bills which have passed both houses.

8 2 4. A motion to concur, refuse to concur, recede,
8 3 insist, or adopt a conference committee report is in
8 4 order even though the subject matter has previously
8 5 been acted upon.

8 6 Rule 13

8 7 Conference Committee

8 8 1. Within one legislative day after either house
8 9 insists upon an amendment to a bill, the presiding
8 10 officer of the house, after consultation with the
8 11 majority leader, shall appoint three majority party
8 12 members and, after consultation with the minority
8 13 leader, shall appoint two minority party members to a
8 14 conference committee. The majority leader of the
8 15 senate, after consultation with the president, shall
8 16 appoint three majority party members and, after
8 17 consultation with and approval by the minority leader,
8 18 shall appoint two minority party members to a
8 19 conference committee. The papers shall remain with
8 20 the house that originated the bill.

8 21 2. The conference committee shall meet before the
8 22 end of the next legislative day after their
8 23 appointment, shall select a chair and shall discuss
8 24 the controversy.

8 25 3. The authority of the first conference committee
8 26 shall cover only issues related to provisions of the
8 27 bill and amendments to the bill which were adopted by
8 28 either the senate or the house of representatives and
8 29 on which the senate and house of representatives
8 30 differed. If a conference committee report is not
9 1 acted upon because such action would violate this
9 2 subsection of this rule, the inaction on the report
9 3 shall constitute refusal to adopt the conference
9 4 committee report and shall have the same effect as if
9 5 the conference committee had disagreed.

9 6 4. An agreement on recommendations must be
9 7 approved by a majority of the committee members from
9 8 each house. The committee shall submit two originals
9 9 of the report signed by a majority of the committee
9 10 members of each house with one signed original and
9 11 three copies to be submitted to each house. The
9 12 report shall first be acted upon in the house
9 13 originating the bill. Such action, including all
9 14 papers, shall be immediately referred by the secretary
9 15 of the senate or the chief clerk of the house of
9 16 representatives to the other house.

9 17 5. The report of agreement is debatable, but
9 18 cannot be amended. If the report contains recommended
9 19 amendments to the bill, adoption of the report shall
9 20 automatically adopt all amendments contained therein.
9 21 After the report is adopted, there shall be no more
9 22 debate, and the bill shall immediately be placed upon
9 23 its final passage.

9 24 6. Refusal of either house to adopt the conference
9 25 committee report has the same effect as if the
9 26 committee had disagreed.

9 27 7. If the conference committee fails to reach
9 28 agreement, a report of such failure signed by a
9 29 majority of the committee members of each house shall
9 30 be given promptly to each house. The bill shall be
10 1 returned to the house that originated the bill, the
10 2 members of the committee shall be immediately
10 3 discharged, and a new conference committee appointed
10 4 in the same manner as the first conference committee.

10 5 8. The authority of a second or subsequent
10 6 conference committee shall cover free conference
10 7 during which the committee has authority to propose
10 8 amendments to any portion of a bill provided the
10 9 amendment is within the subject matter content of the
10 10 bill as passed by the house of origin or as amended by
10 11 the second house.

10 12 Rule 14

10 13 Enrollment and Authentication of Bills

10 14 A bill or resolution which has passed both houses
10 15 shall be enrolled in the house of origin under the
10 16 direction of either the secretary of the senate or the
10 17 chief clerk of the house and its house of origin shall
10 18 be certified by the endorsement of the secretary of
10 19 the senate or the chief clerk of the house.

10 20 After enrollment, each bill shall be signed by the
10 21 president of the senate and by the speaker of the
10 22 house.

10 23 Rule 15

10 24 Concerning Other Enrollments

10 25 All resolutions and other matters which are to be
10 26 presented to the governor for approval shall be
10 27 enrolled, signed, and presented in the same manner as
10 28 bills.

10 29 All resolutions and other matters which are not to
10 30 be presented to the governor or the secretary of state
11 1 shall be enrolled, signed, and retained permanently by
11 2 the secretary of the senate or chief clerk of the
11 3 house.

11 4 Rule 16

11 5 Transmission of Bills to the Governor

11 6 After a bill has been signed in each house, it
11 7 shall be presented by the house of origin to the
11 8 governor by either the secretary of the senate or the
11 9 chief clerk of the house. The secretary or the chief
11 10 clerk shall report the date of the presentation, which
11 11 shall be entered upon the journal of the house of
11 12 origin.

11 13 Rule 17

11 14 Fiscal Notes

11 15 A fiscal note shall be attached to any bill or

11 16 joint resolution which reasonably could have an annual
11 17 effect of at least one hundred thousand dollars or a
11 18 combined total effect within five years after
11 19 enactment of five hundred thousand dollars or more on
11 20 the aggregate revenues, expenditures, or fiscal
11 21 liability of the state or its subdivisions. This rule
11 22 does not apply to appropriation and ways and means
11 23 measures where the total effect is stated in dollar
11 24 amounts.

11 25 Each fiscal note shall state in dollars the
11 26 estimated effect of the bill on the revenues,
11 27 expenditures, and fiscal liability of the state or its
11 28 subdivisions during the first five years after
11 29 enactment. The information shall specifically note
11 30 the fiscal impact for the first two years following
12 1 enactment and the anticipated impact for the
12 2 succeeding three years. The fiscal note shall specify
12 3 the source of the information. Sources of funds for
12 4 expenditures under the bill shall be stated, including
12 5 federal funds. If an accurate estimate cannot be
12 6 made, the fiscal note shall state the best available
12 7 estimate or shall state that no dollar estimate can be
12 8 made and state concisely the reason.

12 9 The preliminary determination of whether the bill
12 10 appears to require a fiscal note shall be made by the
12 11 legal services staff of the legislative services
12 12 agency. Unless the requestor specifies the request is
12 13 to be confidential, upon completion of the bill draft,
12 14 the legal services staff shall immediately send a copy
12 15 to the fiscal services director for review.

12 16 When a committee reports a bill to the floor, the
12 17 committee shall state in the report whether a fiscal
12 18 note is or is not required.

12 19 The fiscal services director or the director's
12 20 designee shall review all bills placed on the senate
12 21 or house calendars to determine whether the bills are
12 22 subject to this rule.

12 23 Additionally, a legislator may request the
12 24 preparation of a fiscal note by the fiscal services
12 25 staff for any bill or joint resolution introduced
12 26 which reasonably could be subject to this rule.

12 27 The fiscal services director or the director's
12 28 designee shall cause to be prepared and shall approve
12 29 a fiscal note within a reasonable time after receiving
12 30 a request or determining that a bill is subject to
13 1 this rule. All fiscal notes approved by the fiscal
13 2 services director shall be transmitted immediately to
13 3 the secretary of the senate or the chief clerk of the
13 4 house, after notifying the sponsor of the bill that a
13 5 fiscal note has been prepared, for publication in the
13 6 daily clip sheet. The secretary of the senate or
13 7 chief clerk of the house shall attach the fiscal note
13 8 to the bill as soon as it is available.

13 9 The fiscal services director may request the
13 10 cooperation of any state department or agency in
13 11 preparing a fiscal note.

13 12 A revised fiscal note may be requested by a
13 13 legislator if the fiscal effect of the bill has been
13 14 changed by adoption of an amendment. However, a
13 15 request for a revised fiscal note shall not delay
13 16 action on a bill unless so ordered by the presiding
13 17 officer of the house in which the bill is under
13 18 consideration.

13 19 If a date for adjournment has been set, then a
13 20 constitutional majority of the house in which the bill
13 21 is under consideration may waive the fiscal note
13 22 requirement during the three days prior to the date
13 23 set for adjournment.

13 24 Rule 18

13 25 Legislative Interns

13 26 Legislators may arrange student internships during
13 27 the legislative session with Iowa college, university,
13 28 or law school students, for which the students may
13 29 receive college credit at the discretion of their
13 30 schools. Each legislator is allowed only one intern
14 1 at a time per legislative session, and all interns
14 2 must be registered with the offices of the secretary
14 3 of the senate and the chief clerk of the house.

14 4 The purpose of the legislative intern program shall
14 5 be: to provide useful staff services to legislators
14 6 not otherwise provided by the general assembly; to

14 7 give interested college, graduate, and law school
14 8 students practical experience in the legislative
14 9 process as well as providing a meaningful educational
14 10 experience; and to enrich the curriculum of
14 11 participating colleges and universities.
14 12 The secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of
14 13 the house or their designees shall have the following
14 14 responsibilities as regards the legislative intern
14 15 program:
14 16 1. Identify a supervising faculty member at each
14 17 participating institution who shall be responsible for
14 18 authorizing students to participate in the intern
14 19 program.
14 20 2. Provide legislators with a list of
14 21 participating institutions and the names of
14 22 supervising professors to contact if interested in
14 23 arranging for an intern.
14 24 3. Provide interns with name badges which will
14 25 allow them access to the floor of either house when
14 26 required to be present by the legislators for whom
14 27 they work.
14 28 4. Provide orientation materials to interns prior
14 29 to the convening of each session.

14 30 Rule 19

15 1 Administrative Rules Review Committee Bills
15 2 and Rule Referrals

15 3 A bill which relates to departmental rules and
15 4 which is approved by the administrative rules review
15 5 committee by a majority of the committee's members of
15 6 each house is eligible for introduction in either
15 7 house at any time and must be referred to a standing
15 8 committee, which must take action on the bill within
15 9 three weeks of referral, except bills referred to
15 10 appropriations and ways and means committees.
15 11 If, on or after July 1, 1999, the administrative
15 12 rules review committee delays the effective date of a
15 13 rule until the adjournment of the next regular session
15 14 of the general assembly and the speaker of the house
15 15 or the president of the senate refers the rule to a
15 16 standing committee, the standing committee shall
15 17 review the rule within twenty-one days of the referral
15 18 and shall take formal committee action by sponsoring a
15 19 joint resolution to disapprove the rule, by proposing
15 20 legislation relating to the rule, or by refusing to
15 21 propose a joint resolution or legislation concerning
15 22 the rule. The standing committee shall inform the
15 23 administrative rules review committee of the committee
15 24 action taken concerning the rule.

15 25 Rule 20

15 26 Time of Committee Passage and Consideration of Bills

15 27 1. This rule does not apply to concurrent or
15 28 simple resolutions, joint resolutions nullifying
15 29 administrative rules, senate confirmations, or bills
15 30 passed by both houses in different forms. Subsection
16 1 2 of this rule does not apply to appropriations bills,
16 2 ways and means bills, government oversight bills,
16 3 legalizing acts, administrative rules review committee
16 4 bills, bills sponsored by standing committees in
16 5 response to a referral from the president of the
16 6 senate or the speaker of the house of representatives
16 7 relating to an administrative rule whose effective
16 8 date has been delayed until the adjournment of the
16 9 next regular session of the general assembly by the
16 10 administrative rules review committee, bills
16 11 cosponsored by majority and minority floor leaders of
16 12 one house, bills in conference committee, and
16 13 companion bills sponsored by the majority floor
16 14 leaders of both houses after consultation with the
16 15 respective minority floor leaders. For the purposes
16 16 of this rule, a joint resolution is considered as a
16 17 bill. To be considered an appropriations, ways and
16 18 means, or government oversight bill for the purposes
16 19 of this rule, the appropriations committee, the ways
16 20 and means committee, or the government oversight
16 21 committee must either be the sponsor of the bill or
16 22 the committee of first referral in the originating
16 23 house.
16 24 2. To be placed on the calendar in the house of
16 25 origin, a bill must be first reported out of a
16 26 standing committee by Friday of the 9th week of the
16 27 first session and the 8th week of the second session.

16 28 To be placed on the calendar in the other house, a
16 29 bill must be first reported out of a standing
16 30 committee by Friday of the 13th week of the first
17 1 session and the 11th week of the second session.
17 2 3. During the 11th week of the first session and
17 3 the 9th week of the second session, each house shall
17 4 consider only bills originating in that house and
17 5 unfinished business. During the 14th week of the
17 6 first session and the 12th week of the second session,
17 7 each house shall consider only bills originating in
17 8 the other house and unfinished business. Beginning
17 9 with the 15th week of the first session and the 13th
17 10 week of the second session, each house shall consider
17 11 only bills passed by both houses, bills exempt from
17 12 subsection 2, and unfinished business.
17 13 4. A motion to reconsider filed and not disposed
17 14 of on an action taken on a bill or resolution which is
17 15 subject to a deadline under this rule may be called up
17 16 at any time before or after the day of the deadline by
17 17 the person filing the motion or after the deadline by
17 18 the majority floor leader, notwithstanding any other
17 19 rule to the contrary.

17 20 Rule 21

17 21 Resolutions

17 22 1. A "concurrent resolution" is a resolution to be
17 23 adopted by both houses of the general assembly which
17 24 expresses the sentiment of the general assembly or
17 25 deals with temporary legislative matters. It may
17 26 authorize the expenditure, for any legislative
17 27 purpose, of funds appropriated to the general
17 28 assembly. A concurrent resolution is not limited to,
17 29 but may provide for a joint convention of the general
17 30 assembly, adjournment or recess of the general
18 1 assembly, or requests to a state agency or to the
18 2 general assembly or a committee. A concurrent
18 3 resolution requires the affirmative vote of a majority
18 4 of the senators or representatives present and voting
18 5 unless otherwise specified by statute. A concurrent
18 6 resolution does not require the governor's approval
18 7 unless otherwise specified by statute. A concurrent
18 8 resolution shall be filed with the secretary of the
18 9 senate or the chief clerk of the house. A concurrent
18 10 resolution shall be printed in the bound journal after
18 11 its adoption.

18 12 2. A "joint resolution" is a resolution which
18 13 requires for approval the affirmative vote of a
18 14 constitutional majority of each house of the general
18 15 assembly. A joint resolution which appropriates funds
18 16 or enacts temporary laws must contain the clause "Be
18 17 It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of
18 18 Iowa:", is equivalent to a bill, and must be
18 19 transmitted to the governor for ~~his~~ approval. A joint
18 20 resolution which proposes amendments to the
18 21 Constitution of the State of Iowa, ratifies amendments
18 22 to the Constitution of the United States, proposes a
18 23 request to Congress or an agency of the government of
18 24 the United States of America, proposes to Congress an
18 25 amendment to the Constitution of the United States of
18 26 America, nullifies an administrative rule, or creates
18 27 a special commission or committee must contain the
18 28 clause "Be It Resolved by the General Assembly of the
18 29 State of Iowa:" and shall not be transmitted to the
18 30 governor. A joint resolution shall not amend a
19 1 statute in the Code of Iowa.

19 2 Rule 22

19 3 Nullification Resolutions

19 4 A "nullification resolution" is a joint resolution
19 5 which nullifies all of an administrative rule, or a
19 6 severable item of an administrative rule adopted
19 7 pursuant to chapter 17A of the Code. A nullification
19 8 resolution shall not amend an administrative rule by
19 9 adding language or by inserting new language in lieu
19 10 of existing language.

19 11 A nullification resolution is debatable, but cannot
19 12 be amended on the floor of the house or senate. The
19 13 effective date of a nullification resolution shall be
19 14 stated in the resolution. Any motions filed to
19 15 reconsider adoption of a nullification resolution must
19 16 be disposed of within one legislative day of the
19 17 filing.

19 18 Rule 23

19 19 Consideration of Vetoes

19 20 1. The senate and house calendar shall include a
19 21 list known as the "Veto Calendar." The veto calendar
19 22 shall consist of:
19 23 a. Bills returned to that house by the governor in
19 24 accordance with Article III, section 16 of the
19 25 Constitution of the State of Iowa.
19 26 b. Appropriations items returned to that house by
19 27 the governor in accordance with Article III, section
19 28 16 of the Constitution of the State of Iowa.
19 29 c. Bills and appropriations items received from
19 30 the other house after that house has voted to override
20 1 a veto of them by the governor.
20 2 2. Vetoed bills and appropriations items shall
20 3 automatically be placed on the veto calendar upon
20 4 receipt. Vetoed bills and appropriations items shall
20 5 not be referred to committee.
20 6 3. Upon first publication in the veto calendar,
20 7 the senate majority leader or the house majority
20 8 leader may call up a vetoed bill or appropriations
20 9 item at any time.
20 10 4. The affirmative vote of two-thirds of the
20 11 members of the body by record roll call is required on
20 12 a motion to override an executive veto or item veto.
20 13 5. A motion to override an executive veto or item
20 14 veto is debatable. A vetoed bill or appropriation
20 15 item cannot be amended in this case.
20 16 6. The vote by which a motion to override an
20 17 executive veto or item veto passes or fails to pass
20 18 either house is not subject to reconsideration under
20 19 senate rule 24 or house rule 73.
20 20 7. The secretary of the senate or the chief clerk
20 21 of the house shall immediately notify the other house
20 22 of the adoption or rejection of a motion to override
20 23 an executive veto or item veto.
20 24 8. All bills and appropriations items on the veto
20 25 calendar shall be disposed of before adjournment sine
20 26 die, unless the house having a bill or appropriation
20 27 item before it declines to do so by unanimous consent.
20 28 9. Bills and appropriations items on the veto
20 29 calendar are exempt from deadlines imposed by joint
20 30 rule 20.
21 1 LSB 1944HV 83
21 2 rj/rj/14